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demonstrations. Much of the apparatus is relatively inexpensive and can be supplied by the mechanical departments of Yale and indeed of other laboratories. In general, the order of topics follows some natural psychological definition. Here, optical apparatus comes first, monocular and binocular vision; then come binaural, tonal, and cutaneous sensations, then tactile space, intensities of sensation, modes of recording movement, changes in circulation and consciousness, in muscular tensions, co-ordination, voluntary modifications in movement, analysis of co-ordination, abstraction and fatigue, momentary changes of attention, its scope and that of consciousness, aesthetic appreciation and complex processes.

Association des Idées chez les idiots et les imbéciles, par DR. BOUL-
ENGER et PAUL HERMANT. Gaud, Vanderhaeghen, 1906. pp.
137.

*A Non Surgical Treatise on Diseases of the Prostate Gland and Ad-
nexa*, by G. W. OVERALL. Rowe Publishing Co., 1906. pp. 228.

La Démence, par DR. A. MARIE. (Bibliothèque internationale de psy-
chologie expérimentale normal et pathologique.) Paris, Doin,
1906. pp. 492.

The Recitation, by SAMUEL HAMILTON. Philadelphia and London,
J. B. Lippincott Co., 1906.

Résumé des travaux scientifiques (période décennale 1896-1906) de M^{lle}.
I. IOTKYKO. Gand, Société Co-operative, 1906. pp. 32.

The Desirability of a Distinctive Type of Church Music, by NATHAN H.
ALLEN. Holyoke Transcript Press, 1908. pp. 16.

Problem of the Relation of Intensity of Sensation to Education, by MA-
SATSUGU TSUKAHARA. 1907. pp. 14.

Insular Geographical Primer, by DAVID GIBBS. American Book
Company, New York, 1907. pp. 126.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Second
annual report of the president and treasurer. 1907. pp. 124.

NOTES.

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY.

The sixth Congress of Psychology, in accordance with the action taken at Rome by the last Congress, will meet next year at Geneva. The Committee of Organization chosen for the purpose have fixed upon the time from the 31st of August to the 4th of September, 1909.

The undersigned, desiring that this meeting of the Congress should be as profitable as possible, have under consideration a slight modification of the customary organization. It will be recalled that our previous sessions have drawn an ever increasing attendance, with the result that the communications announced have finally attained an extravagant figure (270 at the Congress at Rome, not counting the twelve conferences of the general sessions). This plethora is not without danger to the existence of a congress. It produces veritable confusion. Since there is literally not time enough for all the speakers listed to present their ideas adequately, the presidents are constantly forced to hurry them and to suppress or shorten the discussions, with the result, too frequently, of a dull dissatisfaction and general *malaise*.

The complaints with reference to the defects of organization in our last congress have been echoed in several of the accounts of its proceedings. We shall cite as an example only an article from the official pen of Professor Ferrari, of Bologna, who in his capacity as secretary of the Congress of Rome was in a better position than any one else to notice the inconvenience of the customary procedure.

M. Ferrari, after pointing out the "decadence" of our great international sessions, expresses himself thus: "The law of life: Alter or perish, applies to the congresses of a science as complex and as incompletely differentiated as psychology. . . . The advantage of international congresses for *savants* and for the progress of science itself is not great. They continue by virtue of laws well known to psychologists; but it is just that knowledge which ought to suggest to psychologists the means of avoiding in the future an agreeable routine, and of profiting in the best way by the time and energy that they are willing to devote to these periodic reunions. . . . The Congress of Rome showed clearly that the necessity of rejuvenating the antiquated and useless organization of international congresses is beginning to be felt. (Bull. Instit. gén. psychol., V, p. 497-8.)

We are sure that the opinion here expressed by M. Ferrari agrees with the feelings of the immense majority of the psychologists who have attended our later congresses.

We seem forced, then, to take new measures in the interest of the institution whose fate for the moment has been placed in our hands. But what reforms shall be offered for this state of things which everybody laments?

Without wishing to settle anything definitely at the present time, we desire to indicate briefly the direction in which we believe that it is necessary to turn in this matter, hoping that this will lead our colleagues in all lands to consider the matter from their points of view and to communicate to us the ideas at which they may arrive with reference to a possibly improved organization of the next congress.

1. Since to-day scientific periodicals are numerous and offer the greatest facilities for publication of all work of value, the true purpose of an international congress should no longer be the reading of innumerable isolated communications upon extremely diverse subjects—necessarily abbreviated and hasty, but should rather be that of allowing a somewhat thorough study and discussion of a limited selection of particularly interesting or vital questions. Our first desire is, then, to place upon the programme of the congress certain *questions of present importance* upon which reports and counter reports should be presented, which latter should also be published beforehand so that those who intend to take part in the Congress may be able to prepare their objections or their communications upon these themes of discussion.

2. We would like in particular to devote some sessions of the Congress of Geneva to the question of *psychological terminology* with regard to which the Congress of Paris, in 1900, expressed the hope that it might be taken up at the next session. Our purpose is to lay before the Congress a plan of terminological equivalents in our chief languages with a view to fixing a certain number of daily more indispensable technical terms having reference to experimentation and perhaps also to certain psychical phenomena or processes. This is, of course, an arduous undertaking and one upon which the coming congress can merely make a beginning.

3. We desire finally to arrange an *exposition of apparatus*, as has already been done at previous congresses. But we would like to have more time reserved for the examination and demonstration of the

apparatus; for this sort of communication can be made only with difficulty and very imperfectly by means of printed memoirs, but is admirably adapted to the function of a congress.

We shall be very grateful to all our colleagues who are willing to do so, if they will send to us as soon as possible their observations upon the points which we have mentioned, suggest to us still other innovations and make proposals as to the choice of subjects to be placed for discussion on the programme of the next congress.

Committee for the Sixth Congress,	{	TH. FLOURNOY, <i>President</i> ,
		P. LADAME, <i>Vice-President</i> ,
		ED. CLAPARÈDE, <i>General Secretary</i> ,
		Champel, II, Geneva.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGISTS

The fifth annual meeting of Experimental Psychologists was held in the new psychological laboratory of Harvard University in Emerson Hall April 15-17. The following laboratories were represented: Brown (Delabarre), Bryn Mawr (Ferree), Clark (Sanford and Porter), Columbia (Cattell and Thorndike), Cornell (Titchener), Johns Hopkins (Baldwin), McLean Hospital (Wells), Pennsylvania (Urban), Princeton (Warren and Vaughan), Smith (Pierce), University of New York (Lough), Wesleyan (Dodge), Wellesley (Starch), Yale (Angier and Cameron). Communications were presented by Pierce on the Checker Board illusion; by Lough on Some Applications of Tests of the estimation of Distance by the Eye; by Dodge on Types of Pursuit Movements of the Eyes in Cases of Mental Derangement; by Urban on the Psychophysical Methods; by Holt on the Technical Installation of the Harvard Laboratory. An interesting discussion on the place of Laboratory Tests and Demonstration Experiments in Elementary Courses was introduced by Warren. The equipment of the laboratory and the investigations in progress at Harvard were demonstrated and explained by Professors Münsterberg, Holt and Yerkes with the assistance of graduate students in the department; informal reports of current work in other laboratories were also made. The visiting psychologists were hospitably entertained by Professor Münsterberg and his colleagues. It was decided, on the invitation of Professor Warren, to hold the next meeting in the laboratory of Princeton University.